

GIGGLES BETRAY THE SEX OF
TWO GIRLES IN MALE ATTIRE.

When Arraigned Before Police Magistrate They Blushingly Admitted That They Had Donned Men's Clothing, Rather Than Take a Dare—Both Asked for Clemency and Judge Dismissed Case.



MAY BARRY AND CATHERINE SCOTT.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Two young women, who gave the names of May Barry and Catherine Scott, were arrested by Policeman Belyea for masquerading in male attire. They were released on bail after being furnished with proper clothing by Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, who said she was their aunt. The women appeared before Police Judge Fritz and seemed abashed by the notoriety they had brought upon themselves. When Policeman Belyea brought the two suits of male attire into the courtroom the defendants blushed.

Policeman Belyea testified that he first noticed the women when they turned into Market street from Valencia. They admitted their sex when he questioned them and said they had donned male attire rather than take a dare. They had wagered \$5 that they would ride on a Mission street car to the end of the line and back. They said they missed the return car, and not wishing to wait half an hour, started to walk back. They begged him not to arrest them. Judge Fritz asked the girls if they were not aware of the fact that they were committing an offense by walking the streets in male attire, and they replied in the negative. He then dismissed the case.

WASHINGTON'S SECRETARY
RESITS IN UNMARKED GRAVE.

Colonel Abraham Skinner, Whose Old Home Is Still Standing in Babylon, L. I., Was a Remarkable Figure in Revolutionary War.

Babylon, L. I., Nov. 29.—There is nothing remarkable in the appearance of an old story and a half frame dwelling on the corner of Simon and Cooper streets, this village. Comparatively few of the many who pass it from day to day know that it was once the home of an officer in the American Army during the Revolution, who afterwards was a leading member of the Suffolk County bar.

Such, however, is the case. The occupant of the old house in question was Colonel Abraham Skinner, who for some time during the first war with England was attached to General Washington's staff. Colonel Skinner was a native of Jamaica, L. I. It is believed, although he may have been born in New York.

He was the son of Abraham and Margaret Harding Skinner, and was born June 1, 1755. He was one of eight children. A sister married Doctor Hassack, an eminent physician of his time, and another was married to a man named Cooper. Colonel Skinner, when only 20 years old, married Miss Catherine Foster of Jamaica.

At the time of the breaking out of the Revolution, Colonel Skinner, who was then 22 years of age, was practicing law in New York. He had already won a reputation as a student of law and as an eloquent pleader. He was a personal friend of General Nathaniel Greene, who was at the time in command of the Continental forces at Brooklyn just prior to 1776 and was recommended to General Washington by Greene as a man well acquainted with the people on Long Island.

Skinner was afterwards appointed by General Washington to be the secretary of the General of Prisoners, and later acted as Assistant Quartermaster. An account book kept by him while serving in this capacity is now owned by Justice James B. Cooper of Babylon.

The book was unbound, and a local auctioneer, using it as a record book of his sales, Mr. Cooper, chanced to see it, and, recognizing its historical value, secured possession of it. He had it substantially bound and has since preserved it carefully. The writing of Colonel Skinner closely resembles that of his illustrious commander-in-chief.

SKINNER UNDER WASHINGTON. Skinner had attained the rank of Captain when Washington began his New Jersey campaign, and during that campaign he served as the general's camp secretary, and was also in command of the baggage train. He was a member of the staff of the general, and was always in the immediate vicinity of the general's quarters.

When the war was over, Skinner became a resident of Jamaica. He represented Queens County in the State Assembly in 1783, and was elected to the same office in 1784. He was a member of the New York State Convention of 1787, and was one of the signers of the Constitution.

Colonel Skinner was one of a large number of officers who for meritorious services during the war were discharged with a higher rank. Skinner was advanced from Captain to Colonel.

The promotion, however, did not carry an increase of pay with it, and it was not until twenty years after the war closed that the first pension act was passed and Skinner in the meantime was desperately poor.

The first pension law provided only for the payment of \$100 to each pensioner.

New York, Nov. 29.—The first case of the tearing down of a modern steel skyscraper is to be the removal of the Pabst building at Forty-second street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

It is being looked forward to by builders, architects and others as involving problems never encountered before in the building trade.

Everybody is familiar with the method of tearing down the old-fashioned structures, no matter how large, in which the supporting walls are taken down story by story.

In the present instance it is the removal of an eight-story building, in which the masonry is only an inconspicuous item, the supporting structure being of steel framework that is capable of standing alone without a brick or stone about it. It was erected in the fall of 1900.

The only other instance of the taking down of a modern structure is in the work that is progressing on the Montauk block, a ten-story building in Chicago. It is not regarded as a parallel case in the building trade, for the Montauk block is not a thoroughly up-to-date steel structure.

The Pabst building is that for the first time it may be possible for one to buy a ready-made skyscraper. The officers of the George A. Fuller Company, the work on the building in any other part of the city, or in any other building, and putting it together again as well as if it had never been taken apart. The Fuller Company moved the Ashland block in Chicago, taking it down from the corner of Third and Madison streets and erecting it on the corner of Twelfth and Michigan avenue. It is not a steel structure. Each stone was marked by a number and fitted into its place when the building was re-erected.

In the work on the Pabst building the novel features resulting from its steel framework will not be encountered for a week or two. First will come the usual work of the removal of the plumbing, electric and other fixtures. Then the employees will tackle the roof and take the building apart story by story. The intention is to have the steel framework removed in the form in which it was put in, the riveting and other similar work to be done as the work progresses.

Because of the room necessary for swinging a heavy hammer, only two men can work on one side of a beam at the same time, one holding the cutting tool and the other delivering the blows.

It has been estimated that 4,000 three-quarter inch bolts are to be cut, and that will require about 200 strokes in the work.



PEPSIN SYRUP CO.
Monticello, Ill.

Dr. Caldwell's (Laxative)
Syrup Pepsin

by one of my colleagues, and I sent for a bottle, wishing to give it a trial. I am pleased to say that I found it a most efficacious remedy. It is a most pleasant and palatable medicine, and it is a most effective laxative.

Dr. Jones is one of the largest of the Great Northern, Chicago, Ill. and is considered to be one of the best business men in that city.

"Cured in six weeks"

It is a mild laxative and leaves no unpleasant effects. Ask your druggist.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.

RANCHER CLEARS UP MYSTERY.

Man, Believed to Be Dead, Returns to Old Home.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Matthias Glasser, a wealthy ranchman of Elk County, Nev., and a California pioneer, has returned to Buffalo, after an absence of fifty-five years. Glasser has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

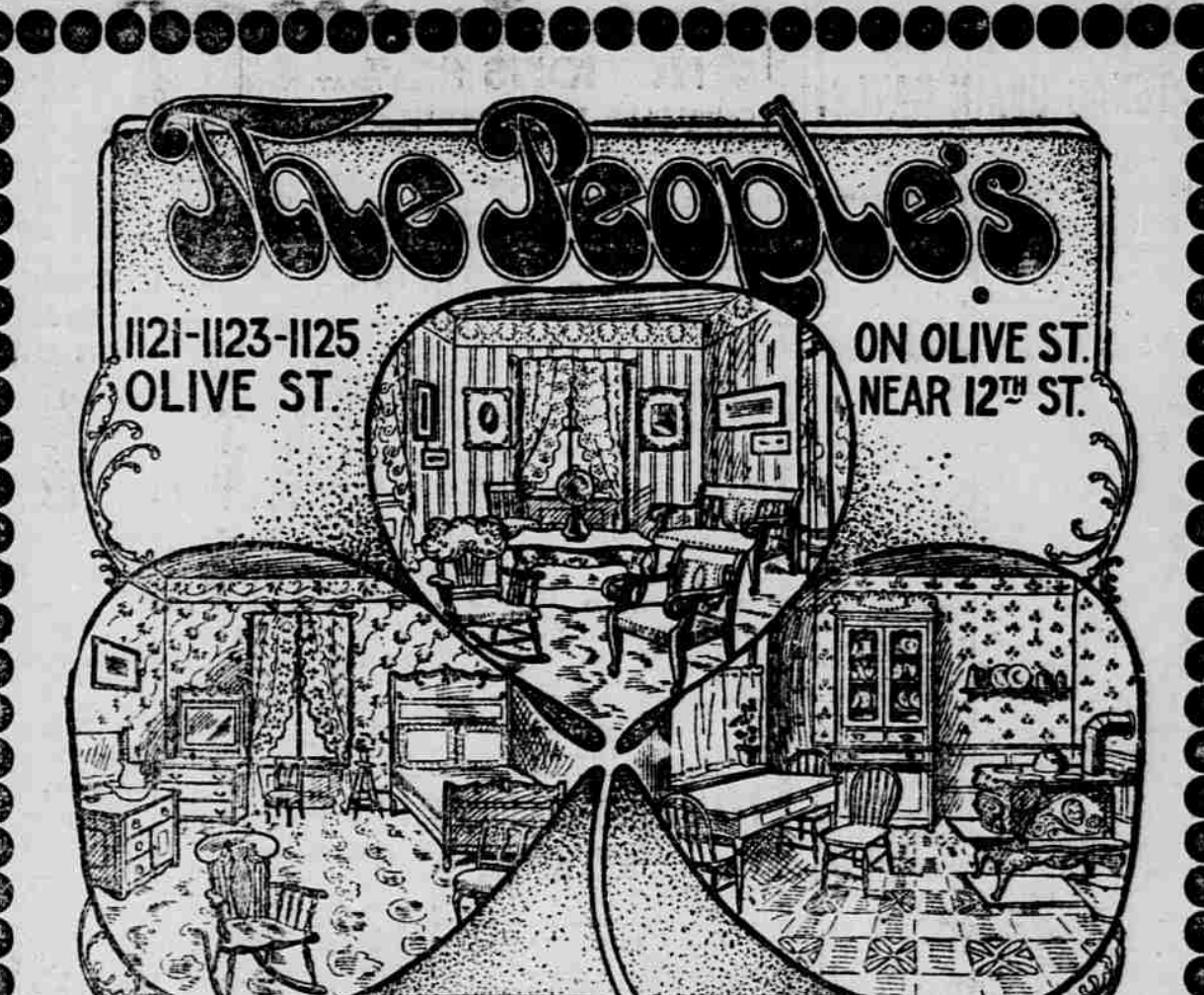
Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.

Glasser was born in 1817, and was a pioneer of the California gold rush. He was a successful ranchman, and has been a resident of California for the last thirty years. He has been a resident of California for the last thirty years, and has been a successful ranchman.



1121-1123-1125 OLIVE ST. ON OLIVE ST. NEAR 12TH ST.

3 ROOMS FURNISHED
COMPLETE FOR \$97

\$10 CASH AND BALANCE \$2.00 A WEEK.

This week—to start the December selling with a rush—to crowd the store with happy couples—we have decided to include in the above outfit an extra fine bedroom suit and especially choice parlor suit—better goods than have ever been offered in an outfit at this price.

These extra fine goods, remember—in addition to all the other furniture, carpets and stoves needed to furnish the three rooms complete—all for \$97—and on terms that must meet with your heartiest approval—\$10 cash and balance \$2.00 a week.

This offer is unparalleled—positively unequalled in any other store in St. Louis. It emphasizes The People's leadership—it proves beyond the shadow of doubt that if you want to furnish a cozy, comfortable home at least expense and on easiest terms you must come straight to The People's.

Let us show you these outfits. There's no proof so convincing as the evidence of your own eyes. A glance at the goods will impress you with the extraordinary importance of this offer. Act promptly!

YOUR CREDIT
IS GOOD AT THE PEOPLE'S

1121-1123-1125 OLIVE STREET. THE STORE WITH THE WHITE FRONT.

A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO. ARRANGE YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT.

There are thirty-two beams on each of the eight floors, and the larger of these 12-inch beams, have ten rivets at each end. The best method of procedure has not been determined.

Work is to be begun with the old-fashioned method of cutting out the bolts with hammers and chisels. A pneumatic tool is to be experimented with, and if it works successfully, more than one bolt at one end of a beam can be cut at one time. Pneumatic tools, particularly the riveter, have been greatly to reduce the time required in putting up such buildings.

WILL LOOK FOR RUST. An interesting feature of the work to which builders look forward is an examination of the steel beams to see if there is any rust.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and

around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper.

Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one of the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "rust" corrosion.

Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, says the officials of the George A. Fuller Company.

In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch